

The Lacombe Guardian

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Summary of Late War News

London, Nov. 26.—The view of the best informed observers in the war office now is that we have turned the corner in the war. This view takes account of possible setbacks in the Balkans and at the Dardanelles. This does not mean that anyone expects the war to be over soon. On the contrary, the outlook is for a very long spell of war, but with the balance steadily increasing in our favor.

Paris, Nov. 26.—Reports are in circulation in Greece that Great Britain and France are preparing for important new efforts in the Balkans. The Salonika correspondent of the Petit Journal says he has learned from a member of the Serbian government that Premier Asquith of Great Britain sent a telegram on Monday to the Serbian government giving firm assurance that Great Britain and France will carry through the expedition. Mr. Asquith is quoted as having said: "I can assure you France and England are preparing surprises in the Balkans. I will shortly have corroboration thereof."

London, Nov. 26.—It is stated that the Rumanian government has refused Austrian and German requests for permission for their warships to proceed along the Danube toward Galatz.

CANADA'S DOMESTIC LOAN WILL BE FOR \$50,000,000 PAYING 5% INTEREST

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 17.—An announcement will be made on Monday next, November 22nd, at Ottawa of all the terms and conditions of the Canadian war loan, which is to be floated within the Dominion. This definite announcement was made this afternoon by the finance minister, the Hon. W. T. White, while addressing a large gathering of business men at the Halifax Board of Trade, when he discussed, in detail Canada's financial condition as a result of the war. The Hon. Mr. White said he hoped the people of Canada would give the loan their best support. He believes it a most attractive opportunity for investment.

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—The Canadian domestic loan will be for \$50,000,000, it was reported here tonight. It will pay 5 per cent. interest, and will be sold at 97%. The first payment will be made on November 30th, and will be ten per cent. The next payment will be 7% per cent. on January 3rd, and 20 per cent. each February, March, April, and May 1st. Brokers will be allowed a 1% of one per cent for placing portions of the loan and looking after installments and collections. On June 1st a full half year interest payment will be made.

PANAMA CANAL WILL BE CLOSED FOR SIX MONTHS

Panama, Nov. 18.—Owing to the tying up of the Panama Canal by the recent slide, many employees, mainly in the operating divisions, are being furloughed or given vacations, which is taken here to indicate that the canal will remain closed for a much longer time than was first expected.

In some cases employees are being dismissed. It has been learned that it is the intention of Major-General George W. Goethals, governor-general of the canal zone, to force a temporary channel through the slide as quickly as possible, and pass through the waterway a few ships which have been waiting since the canal closed, and then

again shut off traffic through the canal until all danger of slides has been definitely passed.

This probably will not be less than six months, according to the best available estimates.

The condition of the slide remains virtually unchanged, although slight gains are now being made by the dredges against the mass which is blocking the channel.

FARMERS' OUTING

Under the auspices of Lake side Union, U.F.A., the semi-annual meeting of the farmers of the Lacombe District will be held at the Experimental Farm on Wednesday next December 1st. All farmers in the district are invited to take a holiday on this occasion, and the ladies are invited to bring baskets. Supt. Hutton has promised the visitors a good time. These visits to the Farm are becoming more popular every year, and it is expected that the turnout on this occasion will beat all records. Remember the date—Wednesday, December 1st.

THE MINISTER'S BRIDE

The above is the title of a play being conducted in four acts which will be presented to the citizens of Lacombe on Thursday evening, December 2nd, in the Comet Theatre. The "Minister's Bride" will be the hit of the theatrical season. The Ladies Aid of St. Andrew's Church is working hard to make the play a success, and if work will do it success is assured. The best trio-tiontal talent in Lacombe is included in the cast, and it will be one long laugh from start to finish. Besides the play a grand concert is being prepared, in which the leading local talent will take part. Among those on the program are Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Garland, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Miss M. Cameron, Mr. Bird, and a male quartet. The tickets have been placed at the low price of 75¢ for reserved seats, and 50¢ for general admission. As the seats will sell out quickly everyone intending to go should have their reservation made now.

It is probably correct that recruiting in Alberta is about exhausted—so long as prospective recruits are given to understand that no one knows how long an enlisted man must "solder" in Canada before being allowed to return from overseas. The allusions of barrack life are neither numerous nor overpowering, and if it is not going to affect the strength of the allied forces at the fighting line for an indefinite time whether he enlists or not, the young man is not, to blame for preferring the freedom of civilian life. When the country really wants him to get on the job it can have him. It can't have him in any great numbers unless and until that is what it wants him for.

The Calgary Herald is incensed at the hoglessness of the hog raisers in that vicinity who, it seems, have been indifferent to the alleviations of prices ranging from 73 to 74¢ and holding out for something better. Thus says the Herald, "is affording an opportunity to their Buffalo and other competitors to swamp the eastern markets with their dressed product." It is not a "flood" of Buffalo pigs the Herald is afraid of, but of Buffalo pork; not an invasion by United States hog raisers, but by United States packers. Before the Alberta farmer is convinced of his patriotic duty to keep the Canadian market for the Canadian packer by selling his hogs for less than he thinks he should get, it will be necessary to show him the reasons and propriety of the spread between the prices the Canadian packer pays for hogs and the prices the consumers pay for pork.

Manufacturers Are Highway Robbers

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 18.—Details are published in the Wall Street Journal in connection with war profits made by Canadian firms.

"Big profits," says the Wall Street Journal, "are indicated by many of the Canadian war stocks."

The New York publication then proceeds to comment upon the profits made by the Canadian Car and Foundry Company of Amherst and Montreal.

"Canadian Car Foundry's total business," says the paper, "consists of a number of orders."

The first was for 2,500,000

shrapnel and a similar number of high explosive shells, and aggregated about \$83,000,000.

Most of the order was shipped among various manufacturers in Canada and the United States.

Another order was for three million shells, amounting to approximately \$53,000,000, nearly all of this order was also sublet.

Other orders for shell parts booked totalled about \$146,000,000. On the shell orders a little Canadian Car and Foundry's commission is about \$7.30 per shell. On this basis, profits from orders on hand should save our twenty million dollars.

Profits of this size, if realized in the fiscal year just begun, would pay interest on the \$6,817,416 bonds, and leave a balance equal to more than 150 per cent. on the combined issue of \$7,250,000 preferred and \$4,225,000 common stock."

Commenting on the above profits, the Ottawa Citizen says:

"Hard, cold business. The Canadian Car and Foundry company has had a factory at Fort William. During the days of frenzied finance, the Fort William people paid a bonus of \$250,000 to the Canadian Car and Foundry company for the privilege of having car shops in Fort William.

"At the present time, little or no work is being done at Fort William, while the company is subletting contracts in the United States. As a matter of fact, cold business, of course, all orders sublet by Canadian interests in the United States will escape any suggested Dominion war taxation."

Of the Dominion Iron and Steel company of Sydney, the Wall Street Journal states that it has been running right and day at capacity, turning out shells and parts of shells also told and other by-products.

The Dominion Coal Company says it finds it difficult to find bottoms for the enormous orders.

"It is estimated," says the Journal, "that earnings are now running at the rate of eight million a year, or 13 per cent. on the common stock after the payment of accumulated dividends and all other charges."

"Steel Company of Canada (Hamilton)," continues the Wall Street Journal, "is another concern that benefited very materially from war orders. This company is said to have a contract for all the shells it can manufacture for two years and is now showing earnings at the rate of \$500,000 monthly."

"Profits are running at the rate of over 26 per cent. on the company's entire capitalization. The \$6,400,000 preferred stock is sharing equally with all \$11,500,000 common stock in all profits over 7 per cent. on all orders."

"National Steel Co. has large orders for cars and shells. The company is machining 2,000 shells a day confining itself entirely to machining and steel forgings supplied by the Steel Company of Canada. It is understood that earnings are running at the rate of over 40 per cent. on the common stock."

Of the Nova Scotia Steel Co., the Wall Street Journal says that it has just increased its capacity by the sale of \$2,500,

000 of stock, "for the purpose of extending its scope for taking further war orders."

Other United States papers are writing on the war orders executed by Canadian firms.

The Boston Transcript in a recent edition says:

"Stripped and high explosives manufacturers in Canada are making 50 per cent. profit on their business it is stated. The estimate is based on a report sent out by Sir Henry M. Pellett (on the reserve of officers of the Canadian militia), president of the Steel and Rodation Company, Ltd. On 100,000 18-pounder shrapnel shells at \$3.80 each, a total of \$380,000, the profit is \$200,000, Sir Henry says. A similar profit, he says, was made on the renewal of the contract."

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VIDE NARRATIVE OF DISASTER TO HOSPITAL SHIP

Dover, Nov. 27.—This British hospital ship Anglia, with about three hundred wounded men aboard, in addition to the crew, nurses, and attendants, 385 in all, bound from France for Dover, struck a mine in mid-channel today and sank in a very short time. Nearly 100 men, most of them seriously wounded and in their cots, lost their lives.

The collier Lusitania, which was nearby at the time of the accident, when she went to the assistance of the Anglia, her boats had been just lowered when she also struck another mine and foundered. All her crew were saved. A patrol vessel succeeded in rescuing three hundred of the Anglia's passengers and crew, including some nurses. A number of bodies were recovered.

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Of the Anglia was the ship that conveyed the King back from France on the occasion of his recent injury.

The mines are supposed to be ones that broke loose during recent storms.

London, Nov. 18.—The sinking of the Anglia, although the first case in the war of a hospital ship meeting disaster while carrying wounded, has caused great anxiety in the public mind, as it had been supposed that the English Channel was entirely free of danger from mines. The news papers indulge in much speculation, some of them offering the explanation that they must have been German mines. The Anglia had 200 cot cases aboard. When the rescuing vessels reached her, she was badly down in the head and stern, and was racing with the sea that one of the rescuing vessels was able to pass under her and forty men dropped overboard.

The crew of the Lusitania gave vivid narratives of the disaster, according to which after terrific explosion, the bows of the Anglia seemed to melt away until the sea lapped her rails. She surged forward, however, in vain attempt to reach shore. Soon many boats came to the rescue, including those sent by the Lusitania. Those watching the scene saw the soldiers coming up from below, assembling on deck, and calmly waiting the order to pass into the boats.

A rescuing vessel ran right into the sinking steamer stern and immediately the crew set to work, under great difficulties to transfer the wounded. Every moment the stern of the doomed vessel rose higher, and the hull veered sideways as though about to turn turtle, but still the crew worked on. Some of the wounded, unable to keep their footing on the sloping deck, fell into the sea and were picked up by the rescuers. Others jumped overboard. All the while the nurses worked with splendid devotion with the crew to transfer their patients to the boats. The difficulties were augmented by the racing propeller, which gave a circular motion to the Anglia.

The end came with dramatic suddenness. With wounded sold-

iers and doctors, nurses, and sailors still clinging to the stern

the vessel appeared for a moment to stand on her bows, then suddenly went under, but left the Red Cross flag flying at her mast six feet above the water, marking the fatal spot.

GERMANY DECLINING

SAYS HON. W. T. WHITE

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 17.—Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, this evening delivered an address before the Canadian Club of Halifax, his subject being: "The Progress of the War."

"Germany," he said, "has passed the zenith of her power. The advantage now rests with the allies, and this advantage will be increased day by day. Hang-on dog perseverance does it—and we shall win." His optimism, he said, was no superficial thing, but was the result of careful and reasoned consideration of the initial strategy of the Germans that aimed at the capture of Paris in ten days, of the fall of the Kaiser's forces at the Marne, and of the growing strength and resources of the allied powers.

Addressing the Board of trade this afternoon, Mr. White said that prior to the outbreak of war, Canada had been borrowing millions every month. When war was declared no more money could be borrowed. For the first six months after August, 1914, Canada had an adverse balance of \$60,000,000. Since then all had been changed. There was now a trade balance in our favor, economy had resulted in the husbanding of our resources; our manufacturing industries were working at capacity; and our crops were heavy. It had been marvelous the way Great Britain had been able to raise, equip, and sustain in the field three million men. This war would not be won by any decisive battle, but by attrition by the nation that could longest stand the strain on her resources.

Canada had sent her thousands of men, and he thought she should now send money also.

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SMALL BOATS ON HIGH SEAS NOT EXACTLY

PLACE OF SAFETY

Washington, Nov. 18.—While the United States will wait for the Austrian reply to Ambassador Penfield's inquiry concerning the circumstances under which the Italian liner was sunk, it is stated officially today that the placing of American citizens in small boats on the high seas was not regarded as, according to the meaning of the term used in international law. In its correspondence with Germany over the Frye case, the United States government expressed the view that open boats did not constitute a place of safety.

The was broadcast today by an official interpretation to apply to United States citizens, whether travelling on belligerent or neutral ships, when officials qualified their assertions somewhat by stating that if a vessel was destroyed within a few miles of shore, but what weather conditions and the opportunity given for passengers to be transferred even then were pertinent conditions. From this intimation it is generally believed tonight that the government would develop the entire question of submarine warfare further in correspondence with Austria, and that even though the Austro-Hungarian admiral has declared, 46 minutes were given to passengers and crew of the Andrea Doria to be transferred, this was not regarded as affording United States citizens a sufficient opportunity to save.

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The International Society of the Red Cross at Geneva has a noted the Greek Red Cross Society has volunteered to furnish information to the families of English prisoners of war in the hands of Turkey.

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The fact is, however, that the directors of companies like the Ogilvies sit back at Montreal and pull down their profits—this year upwards of a million dollars—and trust to the people of Canada to profit by them. What the Ogilvies and others should be doing is building big flour mills to grind American wheat into American flour; and it is chiefly because of the big flour mills that a local market has been established at Minneapolis which offers some inducements, apparently, to Canadian wheat growers.

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The Millers Oppose Free Wheat

Mr. W. A. Black, of the Ogilvie Milling Co., may be right when he says that free wheat between the Canadian and American sides would cost the Canadian farmer at least 15¢ a bushel on this year's crop. The knowledge which he possesses from the economic standpoint may be such that he knows whereof he speaks, and his opposition to free wheat may be justified on those grounds.

Nevertheless, if Mr. Black desires to prevent free wheat, and to convince the western farmers that his conclusions are sound, he can do it much better by building big flour mills with the immense earnings of his company members, which, by the way, are emphatically disputed by the farmers who have the wheat to sell.

It is a pretty difficult matter to convince either the free wheat farmer or the citizen with an open mind that the American market has nothing more for the Canadian farmer than the Canadian market has to offer, in view of the fact that, during a year when the farmers and others nearly went "broke" the Ogilvie Milling Co. made the tidy clean-up of something over \$1,000,000 in one way and another.

If there is any advantage in the American market, that advantage has been created by the building of big flour mills to grind American flour; and it is chiefly because of the big flour mills that a local market has been established at Minneapolis which offers some inducements, apparently, to Canadian wheat growers.

The people of Western Canada would rather sell their wheat in Canada than in the United States, provided prices are the same. And they are not particularly anxious to export wheat; they would much rather export flour, keeping the by-products for the stock of the farmers, if the Canadian milling companies would supply adequate mills to grind our wheat and to create somewhat similar conditions to those of Minneapolis.

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Aerial Torpedo Deadly Fire

New Device to be Employed by Testers Uncanny in Wonderful Control

The fear of overwhelming attacks from the air, which prevailed among the allied nations at the outbreak of the war, was not realized, when the comparative ineffectiveness of the Zeppelins seemed demonstrated. It has since been revealed that the power of these monster airships fully realized if the reports relating to the new aerial torpedo perfected by the Germans prove to be true, says Popular Mechanics.

The accounts of the operation of these torpedoes read like stories from the fable which are often written for the accomplishment which readers were regaled before the great war began. In most respects, however, the torpedo is a reasonable aerial torpedo and is said to possess all the destructive qualities of a bomb. It is equipped with a device which appears to consist of its propelling and steering mechanism, and through this every movement of the torpedo is controlled by the operator who sends his commands from the Zeppelin. As it speeds towards the target the torpedo can be steered up or down or horizontally, at the will of the operator. In this it is simply projected to a point directly above the object to be destroyed and is then turned vertically downward and exploded.

The new torpedo is said to be about seven feet in length and to have a weight like that of a hand gun. It is designed to allow it to penetrate a roof or other obstruction before exploding the war head is equipped with a time fuse which delays the explosion for a few seconds after the impact. Carried in the body of the torpedo is from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds of explosive, which is enough to cause great havoc, especially when exploded with an incendiary such as gasoline.

The torpedo is driven by two propellers working on vertical axes and placed fore and aft under the hull. By the use of an arrangement of fins and rudders it is kept from capsizing in the heaviest winds. It is believed that the propellers are so powerful that they can be compressed after

While this torpedo can doubtless be made enormously more effective than any aerial bomb ever used, it has one serious limitation when launched from an airship against fortifications or warships. To be safe from the fire of anti-aircraft guns it must be dropped either at a considerable distance from the target or at a great height above the ground. In either case it would be extremely difficult to detect where the torpedo was anywhere near a point directly above the target. In spite of this, however, the Germans have apparently planned themselves with an exceedingly effective weapon of offence in this torpedo.

How to Sharpen Your Knife

In the "Illustrated Companion," a contributor gives the following advice as to how to keep knives sharp:

"Few who undertake to sharpen a knife have any great difficulty in getting a sufficiently keen edge; it is in keeping the edge that the trouble begins. This is due to blunting the knife-blade, too flat when sharpening."

By holding the knife-blade very flat, the edge cannot readily be dulled, but is so very thin that it is easily broken and the blade is ruined by being blunted.

"Knives which are employed in factories to sharpen the best grade of knives hold the blade at an angle when being sharpened, thus leaving only the cutting edge itself. This method leaves the blade behind the immediate point of contact sufficiently sharp to stand any ordinary usage."

Hoax—1 wonder where they get their "unsharpened crev?"

"None," replied the landlord of the Petryville tavern. "We're affixed with em."

"DEATH IN THE POT."

"Death in the pot." That sentence condenses the story of a tragedy. A little family gathering in a modest room in the large upper Le Poer house, and the entire family poisoned by the accumulated verdigris. The story, as told in the newspaper, of the result of it is that the pot of food put into a lead vessel, may become a matter of death.

"Our kitchen is diseased it is like the poisonous kettle, which taints everything that goes into it. The symptoms are irregular pulse, undue fullness after eating, distressing pain in the stomach, fluttering and sinking sensations, palpitation, dizziness, ringing in ears, sour of bitter taste and constipation present at the same time but any of them show disease in the digestive or alimentary tract."

Black Military Bandmen

The announcement that a band was established in the West Indies for the day's stay had won many of our regiments had black bandmen.

These were first admitted to one of the Guards bands and then formed an entertainment organized by the officers.

As soon as the men were attired in their uniforms they marched off to the public square, where the Duke of York, then colonel-in-chief, that distinguished soldier, was present.

"It is a tone and body soldier that strengthens the digestive organs and thus strengthens the whole body by increasing the quantity and quality of its nourishment. It carries off the poisons, effects of fatigue, banishes the bodily aches, which are but symptoms of the soldier's condition."

Get Dr. Pierre's Stomach Balsam. One ounce of the balsam, dissolved in either liquid or tablet form. Send Dr. Pierre, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Consumption causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly treated by Dr. Pierre's Pellets. One a day, twice or three a cathartic.

40 cents a bottle. Mental Sustainer, cold and influenza.

"CHEW 'PAY ROLL' TOBACCO"

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

Habits of the Wild Oat**It is Absolutely Essential to Keep Them Under Control**

Only about 10 per cent. of a season's wild oat crop will germinate the same year, and at one time in the spring or in the summer. Wild oats germinate far more readily during the first five months of the year than during the last five, they do any other time of the year. Hence the importance of fall cultivation.

Wild oats will not germinate through more than 2½ or 3 inches of heavy loamy soil, and not more than 4 inches of loamy soil. They will not germinate at depths greater than 5 inches deep, the seeds may retain their vitality from three to five years, and germinate when cultivation brings them near the surface.

The men who have had exper-

ience in the control of wild oats will

not be able to give you much experience for their serious consider-

ation the following points:

The grain to be sown for feed

should be sown thoroughly before

germinating. This will prevent spreading

wild oats over the fall cultivated land

and avoid infesting the seedlings dur-

ing the growing season.

It is best to keep wild oats from

feeding at same and scattering seeds

over the fields.

Burn all scrawns and all the

straw that is not required for winter

feeding just as soon as possible after

the frost. Hence wild oats require

more care to keep them from

feeding at same and scattering seeds

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Wild oats are especially pre-

ferred in the fall samples. Out of

144 tested, 127, or 88 per cent.

of them were sown in the field

number one pound per bushel,

and the average 15,424

seeds per square foot.

Other wild oats were

sown in the field number

one pound per bushel,

and the average 15,424

seeds per square foot.

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The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

PREDICTS END OF WAR WITHIN NINE MONTHS

Reasons of all kinds are being given to support the view that the war will be over in nine months. Some of these reasons are mere guesses, but others have some real basis in fact, even when the deduction may not be fully justified. It will be interesting and valuable, therefore, to examine these various reasons and see what general conclusion is justified, or at least find out how far a general conclusion can be justly and fairly reached. The decided elements are not all known, but most of the uncertainties have become certainties. Only Roumania today, of all the nations that might reasonably come into the war, remains without. The man-power on each side is fully defined, and all that goes to make that man-power effective may be reasonably appraised.

When the war began, the news papers and periodicals were filled with estimates of the number of men each side could put in the field. There is no need to rehearse all the arithmetic of those days. It was clear then that the Teutons could put twelve million men in the field; not all at once, but gradually as the wars they have done. They have lost about four million in killed, desperately wounded, and prisoners, so that they have still about eight million effectives.

Bulgaria makes little or no difference to the man-power, as Bulgaria's army is less than four hundred thousand. What Bulgaria has contributed is not men, but a friendly route from Austria to Constantinople. By the spring of 1916 the British fleet should be operating fairly freely through the dangerous straits which connect the Baltic with the Atlantic.

To oppose this eight million fighting men which the Teutons still have, the Allies have only twelve million:

Great Britain	2,000,000
France 3,500,000	
Italy 1,500,000	
Russia 5,000,000	

Total 12,000,000

Thus the Allies have now a third more men than the Teutons. In man-power, the Allies are supreme. If it were a question of numbers only, the Allies should finish the war in three months, instead of nine.

Unfortunately, it is not entirely a question of numbers. The Teutons' eight million are better armed and better equipped than the Allies' twelve millions. The Allies are still somewhat inferior in rifles, in heavy guns, and in quantities of ammunition. The Russians have lost a tremendous number of rifles in their recent defeats, and a considerable number of cannon. It will take them six months to replace that equipment even in manufacturing to the part of Japan, or the United States. The loss of Poland was a heavy blow to the metallic and industrial resources of Russia, as the loss of Belgium and Northern France was to the Allies. The capture by the Teutons of one third of the Allies' metal factories has been one of the great causes making for a long war. It benefitted the Teutons, and weakened the Allies.

Further, the twelve million allied troops are not so well organized as the eight million Teutons. In the early part of the war the public in England and Canada were led up in falsehoods about the imminent collapse of Austria and the Austrian army. But Austria has not collapsed, and her arms are still in the field. Indeed, it was the Austrian arm that the German 12 inch howitzers which broke the Belgian-Flemish line at Namur, Mauberge, and Antwerp. During the early part of the war the machine gun equipment of 4th Germans and Austria was so vastly superior to that of the Allies that one battalion of Teutons had a destructive power equal to two battalions of the Allies.

But as Béloix and other critics are inclined to believe, the supply of machine guns, howitzers and ammunition is now ap-

proaching equality. When this equality is reached the superiority of the Allies' numbers will begin to show itself. That point may be reached by the beginning of the new year; it surely must be reached before the spring of 1916. If it is not reached by that time, then the Allies' will be displaying an incompetence which does not deserve victory.

Undoubtedly the chief reason why the Allies should be able to bring their equipment up to equality with the Teutons is their command of the seas. The wonder of the world is the awful and majestic superiority of the British sea-power. Without a battle, with only a few skirmishes the German and Austrian fleets have been rendered harmless, though not destroyed. The German submarines, for many weeks subsequent to February 15, when the German submarine offensive began, caused much misgiving in the minds of civilians. But slowly and surely British gunboats and British mechanical appliances wore down the mobility and offensive power of that submarine fleet until by October 1 it practically ceased to exist. Today, the North Sea and the North Atlantic are almost as safe to navigators as in the days before August 3, 1914.

Yet the fleet's work did not end there. Absolute dominion on the North Sea, the Adriatic Sea and the Aegean Sea was not sufficient. There was still the Baltic; and in recent weeks the work of clearing those waters of enemy shipping has been seriously prosecuted and successfully advanced. We get only occasional glimpses of what is going on there, but it is evident that there, too, the British dominion is firmly established.

Still others say they are men of peace and will not help war. Unless the Allies win a decisive victory the world will know no peace. The United States is preparing now in case the Allies do not win. If the Allies win the United States and Canada too can go on plowing. If they do not win compulsory military service will become universal and the world will be deluged in blood. How the man of peace can stand back and fail to do his part in the great struggle for the world's peace is one of the mysteries we cannot solve.

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THERE IS NO GOOD EXCUSE —YOU SHOULD FIGHT OR PAY

The collectors throughout the district in the interest of the Patriotic Fund will start actively this week on their work. Some work has already been done, and from the progress reported we think that the sum allotted to this district will be raised without difficulty.

There have been various objections urged by those who have been unfavorable to the fund. Invariably, however, these objections have proved to be far from sufficient to justify any man in refusing to do his duty to his country and thus placing himself in a position where he will be misunderstood and mistrusted by his neighbors and fellow citizens. The vast majority of those who hesitated for one reason or another, are deciding to do their part.

Three objections have been raised oftener than any others. Some are afraid of graft in the handling of the money. They have not understood that all subscriptions are publicly acknowledged and that all accounts are audited by the Auditor General of Canada, the auditing department of the Canadian Government. Every detail in the administration of the fund is set forth by special act of the Dominion Parliament. The work, from ocean to ocean, is almost entirely done free and the men engaged in the canvass not only give their time and energy, but also pay their own expenses.

Others say the fund should be raised by taxes. Perhaps it should, although a good deal can be said in favor of the voluntary system. THE SAME MEN WHO ARE SO SURE THAT THIS SHOULD BE COMPULSORY IN THE FORM OF A TAX SO THAT EVERY MAN WOULD HAVE TO DO HIS PART, ARE QUITE GLAD THAT OUR RECRUITS ARE OBTAINED BY THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM IF THE PAYING SHOULD BE COMPULSORY SO SHOULD THE FIGHTING. This tax argument is alright for an excuse to crawl out, but it is a poor reason for a man failing to do his duty regardless of what his neighbor does.

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There is no use. There is absolutely no excuse that can free a man from his responsibility in this matter. The most sacred duty that ever confronted the citizens of this country is now before them and no man can be happy in shirking it.

Pay or Fight!

Equipment and leadership, as well as in numbers.

(d) A gun and munition resource superior to that of the enemy.

(e) Superiority in the air, which will ensure an advantage in scouting.

(f) Financial resources sufficient to attain all the foregoing.

(g) A unit of intention and direction which will match those of the enemy.

and Bulgaria be content to allow Russian troops to pass through her territory, then the end may not come so soon. In the end, however, money, resources and command of the sea are the determining factors, and the allies either have these now in superiority or will shortly reach the superior position.

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THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ANTHEM

A friend from Montreal sends the following:

While in London recently I came in touch with a little incident which I think will interest you.

I attended one day, at noon, a recruiting meeting in front of the Mansion House. A great crowd of men and women listened to the recruiting Sergeants, all of whom had "done their bit" at the front.

A lady with a magnificent voice sang patriotic songs, which perhaps were more effective than the speech of the recruiting Sergeants. At the close of the meeting it was announced that after singing "The King", the lady would sing "The Women's National Anthem".

Then in splendid voice she sang:

"God save our splendid men
Send them safe home again,
God save our men,
Keep them victorious,
Patient and chivalrous,
They are so dear to us,
God save our men."

As she sang, every man stood uncovered and with bowed head, and there were not many dry eyes.

I think it would be a good thing if the women of Canada would learn this as "The British Women's National Anthem", for surely it is the prayer of every loyal British woman.

After the meeting I went up to the singer, handed her my card, and asked her for the words she had just sung. When she saw that I was from Montreal, she said, "Oh, I sang in Montreal, and will be glad to send the words to the women of Canada."

She wrote them on the back of the blue envelope, which contained my passport.



Blue Ribbon Coffee and Baking Powder



Blue Ribbon perfection has been attained by years of careful study. There is no "just as good."

Insist on Blue Ribbon Coffee, Tea, Baking Powder, Spices, Jelly Powders and Extracts. They are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.



Now Showing:
Full Line of Fall and Winter Suitings and Overcoats.
Suits to Measure from \$17.50

D. CAMERON
TAILOR
Cleaning :: Pressing
Allan Street, opposite Adelphi Hotel

Great West Livery Feed and Sale Stables

Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.
Horses bought and sold

Phone 143

D. W. GARNER, Prop.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXCURSION FARES

TO —

Eastern Canada

Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, St. John, Halifax and other points

Dates of sale, Dec 1st to 31st, 1915. Return limit 3 months
Extension privileges — stop overs — choice of routes

To Great Britain

via Canadian or American Ports

Dates of sale Nov 15th to Dec 31st. Return limit 5 months
Extension privileges — stop overs — choice of routes

To United States

Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City and many other points

Dates of sale Dec 1st to 31st, 1915. Return limit 3 months
Extension privileges — stop overs — choice of routes

To Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

Dates of sale — Dec. 7, 8, 9, 10, 1915

Jan. 11, 12, 13, 14, Feb. 8, 9, 10, 11, 1916

Return limit April 30th, 1916

Full information, steamship and sleeping car reservations from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent

R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary.

WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA

ISSUE OF \$50,000,000 5% BONDS MATURING 1st DEC., 1925

REPAYABLE AT PAR AT

OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY,
VICTORIA

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY—1st JUNE, 1st DECEMBER.

ISSUE PRICE 97¹

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st JUNE, 1916

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

In the event of future issues (other than issues made abroad) being made by the Government for the purpose of carrying on the war, bonds of this issue will be accepted at the issue price, 97¹, plus accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscriptions to such issues.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers here-
with on behalf of the Government, the above-
named Bonds for subscription at 97¹ payable as
follows—

10 per cent on application,	
7 ¹ " " 3rd January, 1916,	
20 " " 1st February, 1916,	
20 " " 1st March, 1916,	
20 " " 1st April, 1916,	
20 " " 1st May, 1916,	

The instalments may be paid in full on and after the 3rd day of January, 1916, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Applications, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. The bank will issue a provisional receipt.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch of any chartered bank in Canada, and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus amount will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Scrip certificates payable to bearer will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds without coupons.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 30th November, 1915.

Finance Department, Ottawa, 22nd November, 1915.

PROOF THAT THE KAISER MADE UP HIS MIND ON WAR

Proof of German duplicity in the fateful last week of July, 1914, is afforded (according to a remarkable article by "Americanus" in the Spectator) by evidence in an American suit. The case, which was tried in the United States district court of Boston, on April 1, arose out of the failure of the North German Lloyd steamer Cecile to complete its journey from New York on July 27. The National City bank of New York, for which Mr. Beck, the American barrister, who recently argued the case of the Alies in the "evidence in the case," appeared as counsel, shipped on that day about \$800,000 to Plymouth part of which was consigned to Plymouth and part to Cherbourg.

On the night of July 31, when the German steamer was about 1,000 miles from Plymouth, the captain received by wireless a cryptic message, which stated that one Erhard was affected with catarrh, and the message bore the signature of "Siegfried," the code word for the managing directors of the North German Lloyd sent, a few minutes before midnight on July 31, a positive statement that war had "broken out" between Germany, England, France, and Russia.

The message came from Bremerhaven, and contained no meaning to the captain, but Mr. Beck's cross-examination elicited that two years before, when the captain assumed command of the Kronprinzessin Cecile, his predecessor had given him a sealed package which was to be left unopened unless he received a like in twelve hours. It is still more significant that the mes-

sage was untrue. War had not yet broken out even with Russia, and was not then even threatening with England. Germany was then friendly at peace with the world, and through diplomatic agencies was vigorously asserting the sincerity of her alleged mediatory efforts to preserve peace.

The psychology of this message to the German captain, which in view of the relations of the North German Lloyd company to the German government must be taken as semi-official, is that the kaiser and his government knew on the night of July 31 that they were about to take a certain course of action which would inevitably bring that country into conflict not only with Russia and France, and Halifax instead of, formally, with England.

The avowed surprise and indignation of the German chancellor when Sir Edward Goschen four days later presented Great Britain's protest against the Alies' claim in Belgium, was thus shown to be in complete with nearly all the German diplomacy of that crisis, a piece of characteristic Machiavellism, for obviously, at least as early as the night of July 31.

She knew that she was about to take steps which would make war inevitable.

Branch of the Red Cross shows a total membership of 264 men, and was not then even threatening with England. Germany was then friendly at peace with the world, and through diplomatic agencies was vigorously asserting the sincerity of her alleged mediatory efforts to preserve peace.

The Ogden Hotel presented to the Alberta Red Cross by the Calgary Brewing Co., as a home for wounded soldiers, was formally opened last week in Calgary by the Lieutenant Governor. The building has 64 rooms, and is completely furnished with beds and all accessories. In each room three or four beds can be installed. The building cost the donors \$125,000. There are already ten soldiers in the home.

The London Red Cross, the shipping point for Western Ontario, has expanded its operations so much that it is now

that country into conflict not only with Russia and France, and Halifax instead of, formally, through the Head Shipping Office in Toronto.

Over 20 religious communities in the Province of Quebec have contributed supplies to the French-Canadian Section of the Red Cross.

The Metallic Red Cross Society near Ottawa have collected in the last year \$937 with a membership of only 20.

A Chatham boy seven years old sold two pet rabbits to make a contribution to the British Red Cross.

The years revenue of the Louisburg, N.S., Red Cross has been \$618.

Over \$17,000 passed through the hands of the treasurer of the Barrie Branch of the Red Cross during the past year.

The United Growers of Okanagan, B.C., have sent over 5000 boxes of apples to the Federal Cross Hospitals.

RED CROSS NEWS

The Railwaymen's Patriotic Association at Barrie have just ordered a second motor ambulance for the Red Cross. This association has raised \$3,700 to the annual report of the Bar-

The Girl From Nowhere

Girls, giggles, and gowns, songs, scenery, and stagecraft lights, laughter and love—all these combined with deep, dark deception, and a host of minor mysteries, make up the season's spectacular success, "The Girl From Nowhere," which comes to the Comet Theatre on Saturday, December 4th, matinee and evening performances.

With its scenes laid in sunny San Francisco, and its action supposedly transpiring during the 1915 Earthquake, it is, to say the least, timely.

The story starts in a big department store, Telfridge's main floor front, to be exact. Pretty girls behind the counters and fashionables ladies having goods; everybody singing the joys of bargain day when enters the "girl from nowhere." She has the mannerisms of a Mexican senorita, the class of a Parisian dancer, and the airs of an English heiress.

The plot thickens. Enter Capt. Arthur Stanton, inspector of remounts for the British army. He is apparently very much in love with Molly—that's her name, Molly. Very strange for a young lady whose father is a leader of the Mexican revolution. Molly is employed as head designer for Telfridge. Incidentally, she is gathering information for her olive-complexioned father. After some more songs and music Billy Oswald—heg pardon, Septimus Jones (detective), star and all.

Telfridge has missed a sum of money. Jones is set to catch the thief.

The mystery deepens. Jones tells Telfridge to introduce him as the new floorwalker. Business of much walking. After some more songs and much merriment caused by the whimsicalities of one Bertie Vivian the curtains are drawn and darkness settles.



ZARA CLINTON,
In "The Girl From Nowhere."

Jones has had a hard day and the pipe given him by his protege, Sherlock Holmes, goes out.

He dreams. And what he dreams furnishes two more hours of alternate fun and heart-throbs. First Molly is the thief. He catches her. The models in the store window come to life and bid her good-bye. After a tearful exit and some encores there enters a plain business man. Jones has just come into a million by the death of a lot

of lottery tickets.

He decides to celebrate his sudden wealth by taking the models out to the Fair for the Fourth of July. Then the scene shifts. Behold the beautiful Tower of Jewels, bathed in moonlight, with a dozen spotlights casting crystallizing rays of fire from the thousands of cut and mounted jewels. Jones is mentioned for the revolution in Mexico.

After celebrating the Fourth, not to mention the strength, Jones decides that a dip in the cool surf would be just the thing to cool his feverish brow. Next we see the Cliff House on one side the Golden Gate, and on the other the bathing beach. After that we do not

pay much attention to the scenery for a time, for a dozen

shapely beauties, augmented by Jones, all arrayed in their regulation one-piece bathing suits,

are preparing for their dip. They sing a song about the glad sea waves, and in they go.

The scene shifts back to the store. The young ladies don more conventional attire, and Jones wakes up. And great is the awakening thereof. He detects the lost money, discovers that Molly is a real true heiress, whose parents died in Mexico some eighteen years ago, and also decides that she loves Capt. Stanton. We now unite in standing and singing "God Save the King" and the large and fashionable audience files out with such expressions as "The best ever," "Worth twice the money," "Success to the Girl From Nowhere," etc., the only sad and disappointed people in town being those who didn't go.

Moral: Get your tickets early.

POPE MAY RENOUNCE ALL HIS CLAIMS TO TEMPORAL POWER

London, Nov. 17.—To enable him to take part in future European conferences, the pope will practically, though not formally, renounce all claims to temporal power at the next consistory, according to a Rome dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company today.

It is assumed that his holiness has in mind participation by the Vatican in international-looking toward restored peace and subsequent conferences for the establishment of post-bellum conditions in Europe. To do this, it will be necessary for the pope to secure Italy's consent, and a renunciation of possible claims to temporal power unquestionably will be made a condition to such a concession by the Italian government.

The Vatican was deprived of temporal authority in 1787 as an incident to the unification of Italy. The nominal claim to such power has ever since been made, however, and it has been the Italian government's refusal to recognize it that has led the past four popes to remain voluntary prisoners in the Vatican.

RED CROSS NOTES

The Red Cross realized \$400 by a fair at Glace Bay, N.S. One of the features was a side by auction of a live pig.

One thousand two hundred wounded men were brought in one Red Cross train from the northern theatre of war to Biarritz in the south of France, the famous health resort.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunition, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

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Barrister, Solicitor and Notary

P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19

Offices Demke Block, Barnett Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12

I. O. O. F.

Meet in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome. F. H. Schooley, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.

**The Store
with the
Best Values**

THE LEADING STORE

**The Store
with the
Right Prices**

Now is the time to do your buying. Every department is filled with new and up to date merchandise at the very lowest prices. You will need overshoes, rubbers, underwear, overcoats, shoes, a new suit, blankets and other winter goods.

Furs! Furs!!

We are showing a beautiful range of Furs, in Muffs and Stoles, such as mink, marmot and other different lines, at special prices.

Ladies' Rat Coats

We wish to draw your attention to our Rat Coats. These coats are well lined and good fitting, at special prices. Prices are from \$50. \$75. \$95.

GROCERY DEPT.....

**Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns 10c**



Half Price

20 Ladies' Coats, made of good heavy material, extra warm for cold weather, perfect fitting, a good variety of shades, on sale at half price.

Regular \$12.50	on sale	\$6.25
" 14.00 "		7.00
" 15.00 "		7.50
" 16.50 "		8.25
" 18.00 "		9.00
" 20.00 "		10.00
" 25.00 "		12.50

Ladies' Underwear

We have a complete range of the famous Watson underwear, separate or combination, prices from 35c to \$3.50

Men's and Boys' Department

Although prices of all lines of men's and boy's clothing and furnishings have advanced, we still have a very complete stock at the old prices:

Men's Tweed Ulsters at.....	\$8.00 to \$18.00
Fancy Mackinaws at.....	6.50 to 10.00
Young Men's Overcoats at.....	6.50 to 12.00

are all extra good values.

Stanfield's Underwear in combination and separate garments at the same old prices:

Red Label.....	\$1.50
Blue Label.....	\$1.75
Combinations	3.00

Cheaper lines from \$1.00 per garment and all wool

We bought very heavily on rubber and felt footwear and our sizes are still unbroken.

If you expect to buy clothing you should take advantage of the present low prices, as prices must advance soon.

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

**All Kinds of
Hockey Skates
in the
Hardware Dept.**

Only Twenty-five Days More Till Christmas

Each year more people realize the value of "shopping early." The nicest articles are sold first.

Our Xmas stock is coming in rapidly and before many days it will be complete.

Call and let us show you some extra values in suitable Xmas gifts we bought this year.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Royal Bank Building

The St Cyprian's bazaar will be held in the old Denike store on Saturday, December 4.

Get your reservations for the grand entertainment in the Comet on Thursday, December 2nd, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid of St. Andrew's Church.

The Districts of Lacombe and Red Deer will hold a Sunday School and Young People's Convention in the Methodist church at Red Deer on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, December 2nd, afternoon and evening. The public are cordially invited.

"The Minister's Bride," a comic

Vestue will be seen at the Comet on Thursday evening, December 2nd, afternoon and evening. The public are cordially invited.

"The Minister's Bride," a comic

laughable four act comedy, in which local ladies of St. An

ne's Church will be at

parts. It will be presented at the Comet on Thursday evening, December 2nd. Seats now sell 2nd. Seats now on sale. Don't miss it.

The Methodist Sunday School purpose holding their Christmas Tree Entertainment on Thursday, December 23rd.

The annual meeting of Lacombe Agricultural Society will be held in the town hall on Wednesday, December 1, at 2 p.m.

On Monday evening a C.N.R. train ran into a bunch of J. S. Olson's cattle east of town and killed four out of ten. The cattle got on the right of way through a broken fence. This is a serious loss to Mr. Olson—Guide, Rocky Mountain House.

H. G. Morrison, late manager of the Merchants' Bank at Carstairs, has been appointed manager at Lacombe according to W. A. Shields, who has resigned to join the colors. Mr. Morrison is known to the majority of our citizens, having relieved Mr. Shields for a month last summer.

Next Monday evening is social evening at the meeting of the Epworth League in the Methodist church, and a unique program is being prepared. A懿ly lunch will also be served. The young men are asked to come without neckties, and the young ladies to bring two each, both alike. The admission fee is but 15c for an evening of enjoyment.

Upon the eve of his departure to take a course in the Aviation Training School in Toronto J. L. Standish was presented with an address and a gold wrist watch by his friends here on Monday evening. The address was read by J. A. Driscoll and a very appropriate reply was made by Mr. Standish. The presentation and entertainment arrangements were in charge of Mrs. Anderson who carried them out most successfully.

Dr. Sharpe gave an interesting address to the Epworth Leagues at the Methodist Church on Monday evening. His subject was "The Home and Nation Building."

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The annual meeting of the Lacombe Women's Institute will be held in the Rest Room, Nanton Street, on Wednesday, Dec. 1st, at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

BGRN

CUMMINGS—At Lacombe, on November 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Cummings, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

LANDON-ROSE—At the home of the bride's parents, Lacombe, on Wednesday, November 24th, by Rev. E. T. Scragg, Howard Landon to Miss Margaret Irene Rose, both of Lacombe.

HENDERSON-STAAK—At the home of the bride's parents, Lacombe, on Wednesday, Nov. 17th, by the Rev. M. White, B.D., Adelbert Henderson, to Miss Hattie Esther Staak.

INGLIS-GARROCH—At the Presbyterian Manse, Lacombe, on Monday, Nov. 22nd, by the Rev. M. White, B.D., John Inglis, of Olds, to Mrs. Mary Garroch, of Lacombe.

In the November elections in the States woman suffrage was defeated by very large majorities in New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. The people rejected the new constitution in New York by a vote of two to one. Prohibition was defeated in Ohio by a large majority.

The news from Serbia has started a stampede on the recruiting offices in England. It would start similar stampede to the recruiting offices in Canada if the young men of the country were convinced that enlisting was the first step to a quick march to the front and not the beginning of indefinite existence in barracks in Canada.

Repair Work

We do all kinds of repair work promptly, accurately, reasonably.

If you break a lens, bring the broken parts to us, and we'll make an absolutely accurate match.

We mend broken frames or can fit your old lenses in new style frames or supply the proper clasp or nose guard to hold your glasses on with security and perfect comfort.

Let us care of all your glass needs and troubles.

You are responsible for the eyes of your child. Watch out for frowns and squints.

Denike & Bulger

Jewelers and Optometrists

LACOMBE ALBERTA

Men's and Boys' Shoes

Rubbers and Overshoes

Felt Shoes

Sheepskin Shoes

Moose Moccasins

Oil Tan Moccasins

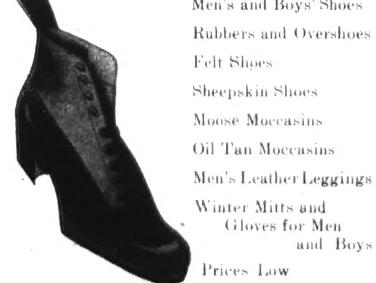
Men's Leather Leggings

Winter Mitts and Gloves for Men

and Boys

Prices Low

New Goods Now in Stock



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Opposite Titworth's Furniture Store Lacombe